

DAVIS FILES AUTHORITY Contrary Exhibit From Same Author.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

A conclusion came to the examination of judgment debtor in the case of J. L. Howland vs. Byron O. Clark somewhat abruptly yesterday afternoon. Messrs. Davis and Mead began at each other, as on the former hearing, with mutual protests against interruptions, but the court applied the curb reins promptly and there was no scene developed. Exhibits to show the authority of Davis and to deny it were filed, which revealed considerable of a self-contradictory attitude on the part of the complaining creditor. Mr. Davis came first with the following:

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBITS.

"Pomona, California, April 29, 1899. "George Davis, Esq., Honolulu, H. I. "Dear Sir: Your name has been given me by the U. S. Consul at Honolulu, and I wish to intrust to you the collection of the enclosed note and judgments."

"Inasmuch as the time required for an exchange of communications is so great, I wish you would take any steps that may be required to collect the claims without referring the matter back to me, but get the money if it is a possible thing to do."

"I send you the original notes and transcripts of the judgments."

"The parties acknowledge the claims as valid but claim that they are unable to pay. Of course if neither of them has anything we will have to wait; but if there is anything in sight that can be subjected to the payment of the claims, we desire to force payment."

"Trusting that we may receive a favorable report from you in due course, I am

"Very truly yours,

"HOWARD A. BROUGHTON."

An unsigned leaf of a memo, pad containing Mr. Broughton's professional card at top, dated "Pomona, California, to, 3. 99," comes next, in which Mr. Davis is asked if he will please report what he thinks can be done about the Clark and another matter sent to him. Then there is the following letter from the claimant himself, written on the letter paper of the American Beet Sugar Co.:

"Oxnard, Cal., 12, 20, '02."

"Dear Sir: Some six months ago I wrote you in regard to the judgment you hold against Byron O. Clark for me, but I have not received any reply as yet from you, so I write again. When I last wrote you Clark offered to give new notes signed for three years at 7 per cent. interest and Mrs. Clark will give as security ten (10) shares Pine Apple stock paid up to par value at \$100 per share, note to be for principal and interest to date. What do you think of the proposition? The settlement will have to be made through you, he will have to pay costs, etc. Please write me full particulars as to costs, all expenses, how much the note is principal and interest, by return mail and oblige.

"Yours,

"J. L. HOWLAND,

"Oxnard, Cal."

MOTHERS

should know. The troubles with multitudes of girls is a want of proper nourishment and enough of it. Now-a-days they call this condition by the learned name of Anemia. But words change no facts. There are thousands of girls of this kind anywhere between childhood and young ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims among them. Some of them are passing through the mysterious changes which lead up to maturity and need especial watchfulness and care. Alas, how many break down at this critical period; the story of such losses is the saddest in the history of home. The proper treatment might have saved most of these household treasures, if the mothers had only known of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION and given it to their daughters, they would have grown to be strong and healthy women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In building up pale, puny, emaciated children, particularly those troubled with Anemia, Scrofula, Rickets, and Bone and Blood diseases, nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the highest order. A Medical Institution says: "We have used your preparation in treating children for coughs, colds and inflammation; its application has never failed us in any case, even the most aggravated bordering on pneumonia." The more it is used the less will be the ravages of disease from infancy to old age. It is both a food and a medicine—modern, scientific, effective from the first dose, and never deceives or disappoints. "There is no doubt about it." Held by all chemists here and throughout the world.

A TIRELESS WORKER

A Victim of Nervous Debility.
Now a Wonder of Vivacity,
Explains the Marvel of
the Change.

Mrs. Dora B. Frazier, of No. 140 Althea street, Providence, Rhode Island, is today the very embodiment of vivacity. She is an energetic forewoman in a large laboratory and shows no traces of her recent long struggle with nervous prostration succeeding typhoid pneumonia.

"My illness began in 1898," says Mrs. Frazier, "and lasted for about three years in all, and for three months I was confined to my bed. I made occasional attempts to work, but I could only manage to put in two or three days of a week at the very best. Several times I was actually at the point of death."

"I had a good physician but he could not succeed in getting me out of my weak state. It was hard for me to retain any food and my weight dropped down to seventy-five pounds. I had a great deal of dizziness and suffocating spells. One of my legs was swollen so as to interfere with my walking. I could get scarcely any sleep, my color was very pale and I suffered from irregularities that are very painful and depressing to women."

"I dragged out month after month of such an existence. Then I read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in a Providence paper and I thought I would just try them. Before I got through the first box I said to my mother: 'Why, these pills are certainly doing me good. We both grew hopeful and I kept on taking them steadily for six or seven months and then occasionally for some time longer, and all the time my troubles kept lessening until at last they were gone altogether. I got rid of indigestion, headaches, nervousness, sleeplessness, dragging sensations and irregularities of every kind and my weight ran up thirty-two pounds."

"It is more than a year since I took up my full work and in all that time I have not lost a day through illness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made me a well woman and I have no lack of strength or cheerful spirits."

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases of the blood and nerves. Their power has been tested in the most extreme cases. They are sold by all druggists throughout the world."

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DEFENDANT'S EXHIBITS.

Mr. Mead filed the following letters as exhibits:

"Oxnard, Cal., May 1, 1902."

"Mr. Byron O. Clark, Wahiawa, H. I. "Dear Sir: Your letter of the 15th inst. received and in answer would say that you were mistaken in your statement that I had sued you, for till I received your letter I did not know that you had been sued, for your note was turned over to the bank with my other assets and they were the ones who sued you without my knowledge. I will write and have any more proceedings stopped for the present. Now what kind of collateral security will you be able to give me and how long time will you want to pay me in and how will you make the payments. Please write me at once just what you want to do in the matter. As to costs of judgment I did not order them made, so I do not feel as if I ought to pay them."

"Yours,

"J. L. HOWLAND."

"Oxnard, Cal., Nov. 30, '03. "Byron O. Clark, Wahiawa, Oahu, T. H. "Dear Sir: In answer to yours of the 11th inst., will say that I did answer your letter of January last, asking you several questions, but received no answer. I have written to Davis the lawyer three times in regard to the judgment but have never received any answer from him, only the first time when he was notified not to press the case. Will you please find out and let me know at once the sum total of the judgment to date including costs and interest. Also please find out what Davis' bill is and as soon as I hear from you I will make you some kind of a proposition."

"Yours,

"J. L. HOWLAND."

This letter was marked answered on Jan. 18, 1904, and Mr. Mead stated that Mr. Clark made a proposition to Mr. Howland but received no reply.

Mr. Davis stated to the court that he had not had anything to do with the bank, his instructions having come from Mr. Broughton and Mr. Howland. He did not remember ever receiving orders not to press the case.

Mr. Clark was called to the stand again. After he had answered a few questions, Judge Robinson cut the proceedings short with the decision: "Let the order of examination be discharged."

COURT NOTES.

Judge Gear concluded the hearing of the Parker guardianship matter yesterday morning with an order to the parties to file briefs. S. H. Derby and A. A. Wilder addressed the court for the guardian.

Judge Robinson signed a decree for the adoption of Leon Sterling by Joe Enos and Kanohokula Enos with full rights of inheritance. The child is ten years of age and both his parents are dead. Kanohokula Enos was appointed guardian of the property of Leon Sterling, which consists of lots 1 to 8, Kaimuki tract, valued at \$2400.

With reference to the petition of Charles Phillips, administrator, for leave to sell real estate of the late Harry Congdon's estate, F. E. Thompson and C. F. Clemens have entered their appearance as attorneys on behalf of Aggie Congdon, widow of decedent.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough, Croup and Diarrhoea Remedy is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints. It always cures and cures quickly. It can be depended upon even in the most severe and dangerous cases of cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It should be taken at the first unusual movement of the bowels, and by all doctors and druggists. Chamberlain & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SEDGEBEER GETS OUT OF STRAUCH COMBINATION

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Mr. P. E. R. Strauch, that friend of humanity and especially of the wage-earning native and Portuguese, put in a full day yesterday. Bright and early he bought an Advertiser and proceeded to warm up over its contents. When business opened, he had plenty of explaining to do in which he was assisted by the eminent financier, George Markham. Then Mr. Sedgbeer resigned from the directorate. Along in the afternoon Mr. Strauch professed to have received an anonymous letter threatening him with death and realizing who his journalistic friends were went down the street to the Sign of the Calf and handed the missive to the Bulletin. His next known step was to seek out the Attorney General and ask him to intercede with the Advertiser to stop the row. "Tell Mr. Thurston," he said, "that this whole scheme of mine is to turn the natives over to the Republican party. I can control the votes of my customers and when the time comes will swing them right. Tell Mr. Thurston that his paper, by attacking me, is hurting the Republican party." The Attorney General advised Mr. Strauch to make his appeal directly to the Advertiser, but nothing came of it. The Home Builder did, however, approach a reporter with the remark:

"Well do I get another blast tomorrow?" "I don't know," was the reply; "there's plenty of material I guess." "Oh, keep it up, keep it up!" said Mr. Strauch with sprightly humor. "You are giving me the best kind of an advertisement. Why I've done more business today than at any time since the Society started. Don't stop the good work! Keep it going right along."

SEDGEBEER BREAKS OFF.

A letter received at the Advertiser office yesterday was as follows: "Charles H. Sedgbeer has this day severed his connection with the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society."

(Signed) "CHAS. H. SEDGEBEER."

In the paper on file at the Treasury Department it is stated that Fanny Strauch, E. P. Rodgers, and C. H. Sedgbeer comprise the copartnership which is running the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society. Mr. Sedgbeer is foreman of the Makiki Fire Station and a reporter called upon him there yesterday afternoon and asked him concerning the letter. Mr. Sedgbeer said that he realized that he had become a dummy partner in Strauch's concern and stated that he became such simply in trying to repay friendship which Strauch and his wife had previously shown him. At the time he signed the copartnership papers he did not understand that he was becoming interested financially in the concern.

"I never put a cent into the Society," said Mr. Sedgbeer, "I have never taken a cent from it and never expected or considered anything due me from it. I never considered myself liable to the firm for a cent. I never attended any meetings with E. T. Rodgers or Mrs. Strauch. I had no part in devising the Society's loan scheme and I have had absolutely no knowledge as to how the business was being carried on. On account of the Advertiser's showing up of the Society I demanded this morning of Mr. and Mrs. Strauch that my name be dropped as a member of that copartnership. Accordingly, at their request, I signed papers today releasing Mrs. Strauch from all liability to me. This was hardly necessary as I never considered I would have anything coming to me anyway from her."

"How did you happen to get mixed up with the Strauchs?" asked the reporter.

"Well, nearly three years ago, when I was a houseman in the Central Fire Station I spent one of my liberty days in a little trip to Pacific Heights. I was seated at a table eating ice cream alone when Mrs. Strauch and another lady approached pleasantly and bade

me the time of day. They asked if I were a stranger in Honolulu. I said no—that I was a fireman and up there to spend my liberty day. We had a pleasant chat while viewing scenery from the Heights and Mrs. Strauch asked me to call upon herself and husband, and little girls, when I again had a day off. I had few acquaintances in Honolulu at that time and appreciated this as a kindness to a stranger. I called on Mr. and Mrs. Strauch and became quite friendly with them but never talked concerning their own or my business affairs. Through them I got acquainted with others. On the first of September, 1903, I became foreman at the Makiki Fire Station. Along in March of this year Strauch came out to the station and told me that he intended to start a society to enable people to build homes cheaply. He said that he would do all this himself but needed a couple of his friends to permit him to use their names for a short time in order to get started. He did not ask me to become financially interested. He said it required no money on my part. I would just permit him to use my name as a favor. One day he came along and introduced a man by the name of Capt. E. T. Rodgers. I have seen Rodgers in Honolulu a few times since. Strauch said Rodgers was also his friend and I understood he would allow Strauch to use his name in the new company in the same way as Strauch wished to use mine. So in return for the friendship that Strauch and his wife had previously shown me I said I would permit it. I signed a brief copartnership—well I hardly know what I really did sign the way things have turned out, but I did not sign anything for which I ever expected to have to pay out one cent or receive a cent for. In fact I never expected to hear of the thing again. Between that time and now I have never seen any of their books or discussed any plans with them and knew of their operations only when I read the account in the Advertiser and was called upon in court to state whether I was a member of the copartnership. In court of course I had to state that I was for I had signed their papers. But I knew nothing of the work of the copartnership and only know regarding it now from what I have read in the papers. I do not know how much cash they have received or whether they have received any."

"What do you know of the Equitable Underwriting & Trust Co. of San Francisco, which firm Strauch says guarantees all the contracts of his Society?" asked the reporter. "I know absolutely nothing of it. As one of the copartners I was never called upon to make any agreement with any such concern, or in fact with anybody. I know nothing of any of the acts of the copartnership."

"Do you know anything else concerning the copartnership, its work, where it banks money received, or anything concerning the conduct of the business of the Society?"

"Not a thing. I have as I said before, had no business relations with Strauch and Rodgers except signing the first paper and insisting today, when I learned the character of the scheme, in having my name dropped as a supposed 'copartner.'"

BRIEF BANK ACCOUNT.

Cashier Cooper of the First National Bank found, on examining his books yesterday, that Strauch had made one deposit there of \$140 and after leaving the money a short time had drawn it all out again. Probably this was done so the name of the bank could be used on the Society's letterheads as the place of deposit.

By Tuesday at the latest, the Advertiser hopes to have, by cable, the facts about the Equitable Underwriting and Trust Co., the alleged backer of the Strauch Home Purchasing Society. Inquiry was made yesterday in the proper quarters.

REGULAR ARMY OFFICER TAKES HIS OWN LIFE

Lieut. Garber, U. S. Coast Artillery, to Escape
the Thrall of Drink, Commits Suicide at
Camp McKinley.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Tragic was the suicidal death early yesterday morning at Camp McKinley of First Lieutenant Gifford S. Garber, 32nd Company, Coast Artillery, United States Army. A large Colt's army revolver supplied the shot which ended the young officer's life, and death ensued in a few minutes after the trigger had been pulled.

A note hastily scribbled just before the fatal shot was fired was found by his brother officers lying upon the table in Lieut. Garber's room, and this supplies a reason as to the terrible decision the young man had reached to end his life. The note said simply: "I cannot stop drinking."

That the decision to commit suicide was arrived at only just before the revolver was taken from his holster, is amply evidenced by the officer's actions throughout the evening while in the company of his brother officers and several National Guard of Hawaii officers at a luau given on Saturday evening at a place near Moanalua. At that time—only a few hours before he killed himself—the lieutenant invited the company present to be his guests at a dinner to be given by him on July 1st.

The suicide took place about two o'clock yesterday morning in Lieutenant Garber's room, which adjoins that of Lieut. Trotter under the same tent. When Dr. Baker, the army physician, arrived a few minutes later, the officer was beyond medical aid and expired without being able to speak to the officers and friends gathered about him, although his eyes, as he followed their movements about the room, had an appealing look in them, as if to ask forgiveness for his rash act.

The artillery camp was plunged into profound sorrow over the tragic fate of the young officer, and it is quite possible that, under the circumstances, the artillery troops, which were to participate in the Fourth of July parade today, may not appear in line. The body will be embalmed and forwarded to Lieut. Garber's old home in Madison, Wisconsin, on the transport Thetis, which should arrive here tomorrow from the Philippines.

The circumstances surrounding the death of Lieut. Garber were brought out at the inquest held over the remains yesterday morning by Deputy Sheriff Chittenden. Lieut. Allen Trotter, his last comrade, testified in part as follows:

"I knew the deceased officer very well, and have known him since June, 1903. We have been living in the same tent at Camp McKinley, occupying adjoining rooms. We had just returned from a luau given as a farewell function in honor of Lieut. Hamilton who was shortly to depart for the coast, both of us returning to the camp together. I had just retired when I heard a shot followed by something falling. I ran into his room and found the lieutenant lying on his back with blood running from his head on to the floor."

"I spoke to him, called him by name and asked him what he had done. He seemed to be semi-conscious, but did not speak. I immediately ran over to Dr. Baker's quarters and called him to attend the wounded man. Dr. Baker came on a run in his night-clothes followed by Captain Nichols, who had heard me call. Lieut. Garber, however, was practically dead when we came back."

"When Lieut. Garber and I came home I said good night to him but he did not answer. A minute before the shot was fired he asked me for a cigarette paper. I told him I did not have any."

Captain F. C. Nichols, senior officer in command at Camp McKinley, testified at the inquest that he heard Lieut. Trotter calling Dr. Baker and after inquiring about the matter he and Lieut. Trotter went on the run to Garber's quarters. He saw the officer lying on his back with blood running from his mouth and a wound in the back of his head. In the next fifteen minutes he gasped several times and then expired. The pistol was lying at the wounded man's feet with one cartridge discharged. The end of the barrel was covered with blood."

Dr. Chas. L. Baker testified that after being called by Lieut. Trotter he ran to the quarters of Lieut. Garber and at once saw that the young man had no chance to live. A first he could not find the wound of entrance but found the tongue black and powder stained. The wound of exit was directly in center of the back of the neck, and it was his opinion that the spinal cord was severed together with other important lacerations.

Besides the note above referred to, two checks with the ink hardly dry upon them were found near by. One was a check for \$130 made out to Lieut. Trotter, and the other was for \$63 in favor of the 32nd company, being company funds in the possession of the suicide."

At the camp there is no suggestion that the suicide concerned financial matters, for his affairs are reported to be in good shape. That the tragic end may have been sought through weakness for drink is the more probable motive. At the luau given near Moanalua the lieutenant became slightly overcome from the numerous healths proposed. Before the party was ready to return Lieut. Garber went to one of the wagons and lay down and slept."

It is significant that while at the luau he was greatly exercised over his failure to procure a cigarette. He asked a friend for a cigarette and a search was made for one. Tobacco was found, but no cigarette paper. Later an officer made up a cigarette for Lieut. Garber and this one he smoked. Just before he killed himself he asked for a cigarette from his tent-mate but the latter had none. His statement concerning his utter failure to stop drinking possibly made the failure to get a cigarette a sensitive matter to him, and it is believed that had he procured a cigarette and smoked it, his nerves might have been calmed down. On the contrary, not obtaining a cigarette, he was to have made up his mind at the destruction and hastily written out the two checks and the explanatory note, and then fired the fatal shot."

Lieutenant Garber was commissioned from civil life, and formerly had been in the customs service. He was about twenty-eight years of age, a good-looking officer, and was considerable of a favorite among his brother officers and the new friends he had made here. He was a particularly bright young man, quick in reply and a good conversationalist. It is said that he was engaged to be married next year in June to a young lady at his former home."

Lieutenant Wesley K. Hamilton will now command the 32nd company. A strange fate seems to be following the two companies which arrived here but a couple of months ago from the Presidio. Just before the companies sailed for Honolulu, Lieut. Victor Lewis suddenly deserted and disappeared."

War Booms His Trade.

The manager of a New York concern that deals in artificial limbs and such things is watching the outcome of the war in the Far East with more than ordinary interest.

"After the civil war," he said, "this house, which up to that time occupied cramped quarters, had to branch out in order to meet the demands upon its business. We noticed no increase in our trade growing out of the Spanish-American war. But we expect to open a house in Tokio, and maybe at Harbin and Mukden, after the war is over."

"It would be of no use doing so before. While the war lasts the hospitals will take care of the maimed. When it is over and the maimed survivors have gone to their homes and are returning to their vocations, then they will want what we shall have to offer. "It is quite common to hear people talk about the great numbers of cripples in a city like New York, made so by the many accidents which occur daily. It is an erroneous impression. "My business is a barometer on such matters. In a purely business way we have occasion to complain of dull times. In proportion to the great crowds that daily come and go, taking into consideration the countless ways for accidents to occur, it is truly remarkable that we have so many cripples."

"Speaking from a commercial standpoint, concerning the war I received a letter this morning from the British Consul. The news was that the British navy had won the battle of the Marston. The news was that the British navy had won the battle of the Marston. The news was that the British navy had won the battle of the Marston."

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HER STORY IS DENIED

Doctors to Contradict
Mrs. Maage—Other
Court Notes.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Holmes & Stanley have filed a motion in the divorce suit of Frederick W. Maage vs. Mary (Molly) Maage, for a commission to take the testimony of Dr. Joseph W. Henry and Dr. Arthur McGinty in San Francisco. W. L. Stanley supports the motion with an affidavit to the effect that the physicians will testify that the libellee, Mary Maage, was not a patient at St. Mary's Hospital during the year 1897 as alleged in her answer to libellant's complaint, but that she was a patient in said hospital from April 25, 1898, until August 24, 1898, and that the trouble for which she entered the hospital then was alcoholic neuritis.

Josephine L. Cornwell, widow of W. H. Cornwell, has filed an election to take the provision made for her in the will of her late husband, renouncing her right to dower in his estate.

American-Hawaiian Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd., by its attorneys, Castle & Withington, appeals to the Supreme Court from the decree of injunction made in favor of John Lucas, plaintiff, with regard to the Brewer's wharf contract.

Judge Robinson granted Joseph Howard Love a divorce against Mary Morse Love. Frank Andrade appeared for libellant, the libellee making no appearance in person or by counsel. The couple was married October 30, 1903, or only eight months ago.

Ninette Scott, executrix of the will of John F. Scott, has filed an inventory showing real estate valued at \$4000, personal property at \$50 and interest in an Alaskan mining claim of value unknown.

In the equity suit of L. H. Dee vs. W. H. Smith, plaintiff by his attorneys, J. Alfred Magoon and J. Lightfoot, appeals to the Supreme Court from Judge Gear's decree in favor of the defendant.

Helen G. Alexander has brought an action against Mary A. S. Rose, claiming \$1000 damages for right of way obstructed since August 20, 1894, upon property in Fort street, near Vineyard street.

M. Phillips & Co. sue Wong Sai for \$396.19, with interest and costs, on account of merchandise sold and delivered.

Edmund H. Hart took the oath as a deputy clerk of the judicial department for the Second Circuit before Judge A. N. Kepolai on July 1.

U. S. Commissioner A. F. Judd released Hoo Chun from a charge of perjury after examination yesterday. J. J. Dunne presented the information, and A. S. Humphreys and Lyle A. Dickey conducted the defense. Walter B. Maling, Federal court clerk, on the witness stand showed a commission he holds as United States Commissioner, issued to him by special authorization of Attorney General Knox.

Thomas Mullen is suing John Walker for \$512.10, on account of work done on building contracts.

Pepper for Profit.

Now comes pepper. Everybody on Maui knows that pepper is indigenous to our soil, but so far its commercial possibilities have been neglected. Good pepper is worth from ten to eighteen cents a pound, and there is always a good market for it. The pepper plant, once set out, lives indefinitely with but a small amount of moisture. Fifteen hundred healthy plants will grow per acre, and will yield at least two pounds of pepper per year, without cultivation, or other labor save harvesting the crop. This opens up a new industry for Maui. —Maui News.

So Different

Lots of Claims Like This, But
so Different—Local Proof
is What Honolulu
People Want.

There are a great many of them. Every paper has its share. Statements hard to believe, harder to prove.

Statements from far-away places. What people say in Florida. Public expressions from California. Oftentimes good endorsement there. But of little service here at home. Honolulu people want local proof. The sayings of neighbors, friends and citizens.

Honolulu endorsement counts. It darsens the skeptic; is beyond dispute.

This is the backing that stands behind every box of Doan's Kidney Pills. Here is a case of it:

Mr. Cyrus S. Edison of Kapiolani Park, this city, says: "I am at present a teamster and came to the islands fifteen years ago. Previous to that I drove a stage coach in the United States. These occupations necessitating my being out at all seasons were no doubt the cause of my kidney disorder. I had the ordinary symptoms of this complaint, and resorted to a host of things to cure it. All of them failed to do so, however, and when I had almost given up hope I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and got some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did indeed relieve me and I am quite satisfied with the benefit they have been to me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all druggists; price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.